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TO THE
READERS OF THE REGISTER.

Kensington, 29th July, 1824.

It was my intention, as mentioned in my last, to insert, in this Register, a LETTER FROM THE PEOPLE OF SPANISH AMERICA to our Right Reverend Father in God, BISHOP OF LITCHFIELD AND COVENTRY, in consequence of the Speech which the latter made at a late Meeting of the London Bible Society. But a circumstance has arisen to prevent my doing this, this week. It will be done next week, if possible; for, it is a matter of great interest to the nation at large; and it is wanted, too, in order to stop the mouths of those numerous curs, which the dealers in *cotton-fuz* have just let loose upon me. Apropos of these CURS: there is one Manchester cur, whose name is TAYLOR. He is

very abusive (in his newspaper, the Guardian) of me. Pray, cotton-fuz cur, are you the same man who sent a parcel of hand-bills to Mary Fildes? Where, (if you be the man) did you get those hand-bills? Who sent them to you? I wonder whether it be the *pious doctrine of those hand-bills* that the Bishop of Litchfield wishes to see spread in Spanish America! These Cotton-fuz people are, perhaps, worse than the Jews and Jobbers: the latter do not actually *see their victims perish*, and that, too, under their own hands. It was about a year ago proposed to me to form "A SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN LANCASHIRE." I do not like *Societies* of any sort; but, something ought to be done in this case. If I can find time, I shall *ride into the*

North this summer. I am, just at this moment, engaged in *harvesting platting straw*; but that will soon be over. If I can find time, I will certainly take a ride to the country of the Cotton-Lords. I will go and see the spots rendered famous by PARSON HAY, HOULTON of HOULTON, BOLTON FLETCHER, TRAFFORD of TRAFFORD, the MANCHESTER YEOMANRY, the OLDHAM INQUEST, the GRAND JURY, of which LORD STANLEY was Foreman. Yes, I will, if I possibly can, *go and see* those whom SIDMOUTH THANKED, and on whom GRENVILLE and the ELDER WELLESLEY bestowed unbounded applause. The cotton-fuz curs have denied, that the poor, little, hectic, half-dying creatures work in a heat of *eighty-four degrees*. What! deny a fact as notorious as daylight? Yes; for, it is the *slave-holders* that *pay* these prostituted pens; and, for *pay*, what will not a *Manchesterer*, a ruffian, a cruel, a barbarous, a monstrous MANCHES-

TERER do? He is like no other man. The barbarous wretch has no feeling. He looks upon his slaves (and himself too) as having been generated by steam or by gas, or by the devil knows what. However, as to his 84 degrees, it is the business of the country to prevent infernal slavery like this; and if we can do this by means of a SOCIETY, I shall have no objection to do what I can in the undertaking. I have a letter, now lying before me, just received from that scene of abominations, Manchester, in which the writer tells me, that the poor little cotton-fuz girls and boys, who come out of the hells apparently half dead, are allowed half an hour, in the long afternoon, to *take their tea*! Indeed; kind cotton-lords! What, actually suffer them (oh, too happy English people!) to consume the tea and sugar **THAT YOU SELL THEM!** Aye; but, they are *not allowed*, mind, **TO SIT DOWN**, while they take this tea and this sugar! Away, you negro-loving hypocrites.

Go and find us something like this in the *West Indies*! Not sit down! What *harm* would the poor things do by sitting down? This is the sheer spirit of tyranny: it is insolence and cruelty, without provocation, or cause, for either. However, *I will go and face the tyrants*; and will see the real state of their slaves.—The circumstance, above-mentioned, induces me (as I must do it this week or next) to announce, here, the publication of my **FRENCH GRAMMAR**. This work, (in four hundred and eight pages), price FIVE SHILLINGS, will be published, at the Office of the Register, in Fleet-street, on SATURDAY THE TWENTY-FIRST OF AUGUST. There will be an edition of it published AT PARIS, on the same day. As many persons in France, or going to France, may wish to get this work at Paris, I shall, previously to the day of publication, name the bookseller, or booksellers, who will sell the work at Paris.—Upon putting forth a work, on which I have be-

stowed so much labour, with regard to which *I have spared no pains that man can, in such a case employ*, I wish to say something to the public. After a good deal of thinking about *what I should say*, I have thought it best simply to insert here the two first LETTERS of the Work itself, which is, as the reader will see, in a Series of Letters to my youngest Son. In the two first of these I open the subject to him; and these I now insert, that *Fathers, Mothers, Learners, and Teachers* may, at once, see how I have set about this affair. For once in my life, I have written a book *without a word of politics in it!* My reasons for most rigidly excluding all allusions and sentiments of a political nature will be manifest enough to those who reflect on the matter while all will agree, that the book cannot be the worse for such exclusion.

WM. COBBETT.

TO
MR. RICHARD COBBETT.

LETTER I.

*Of the Utility of Learning
French.*

MY DEAR LITTLE SON,

1. BEFORE we set about learning any thing, be it what it may, it is right that we ascertain the thing to be such as is likely to be useful to us ; and it is but reasonable that the usefulness should, in point of magnitude, bear a just proportion to the expense, whether of money or of time, demanded by the task which we are going to encounter. If I did not think the French language a thing of this character, I certainly should not wish you to learn it. But a very little reflection will convince you, that it is a branch of learning, which, in the present age, stands, in the scale of importance, next after that of our native language.

2. It would be tedious, my dear Richard, to enumerate *all* the rea-

sons for learning French ; but, when I tell you, that the laws of England were, for several centuries, written and administered in French ; that some of the present statutes stand in that language ; that a great part of the law terms, in use at this day, are also French ; were I to tell you only this, you would, I hope, see a motive more than sufficient to induce you to undertake the learning of this language ; especially when you find that I have done all in my power to render the undertaking easy and pleasant.

3. There are, however, many other motives of equal, and some, perhaps, of greater weight. The French language is the language of all the *courts of Europe*. The cause of this is of no consequence : the fact is all that we have to do with here ; and that is undeniable. Then, observe, that, though each of the *great* nations of Europe generally insists that the treaties, to which it is a party, shall be in its own language, or in *Latin* :

yet, the French is, in spite of all the efforts that have been made to prevent it, the universal language of *negociations*. Few, indeed, comparatively speaking, are the persons employed in this way; but, the instances, in which, for purposes connected with war or with foreign commerce, it is necessary to be master of the French language, are by no means few nor of little importance.

4. In the carrying on of trade, and in the affairs of merchants, it is frequently absolutely necessary to be able to speak and to write French. A young man, whether in trade of wholesale or of retail, and especially in the counting-house of a merchant, is *worth* a great deal more when he possesses the French language than when he does not. To travel on the continent of Europe without being able to speak French is to be, during such travelling, a sort of *Deaf and Dumb* person. Humiliation and mortification greater than this it is hardly pos-

sible to imagine; and these will be by no means diminished by the reflection, that we owe them to our own want of attention and industry.

5. Though many of the French books are translated into English, the far greater part are not; and, in every branch of knowledge, great indeed is the number of those books which it may be useful to read. But, were there only the pain arising from the want of a knowledge of French, when we fall into a company, where we hear one of our own nation conversing with a Frenchman, this alone ought to be more than sufficient to urge a young person on to the study. I remember a young lady, in Long Island, who had been out on a visit to a house where one of the company happened to be a French lady who could not speak English, and where a young American lady had been interpretress between this foreigner and the rest of the company; and I shall never forget the manner in which the first men-

tioned young lady expressed the sense of her humiliation : " I never before," said she, " in all my life, felt *envy* : but, there was Miss —, first turning to the right and then to the left, and, at each turn, changing her language ; and there sat I like a post, feeling myself more her inferior than I can describe."

6. It is really thus. This talent gives, in such cases, not only an air of superiority, but also a reasonable and just claim to real superiority ; because it must be manifest to every one, that it is the effect of attention and of industry as well as of good natural capacity of mind. It is not a thing like dancing or singing, perfection in the former of which is most likely to arise from an accidental pliancy of the limbs, and in the latter, from an organization of the throat and lungs, not less accidental : it is not a thing of this sort, but a thing, the possession of which necessarily implies considerable powers of mind, and a meritorious

application of those powers. Besides these considerations, there is this : that by learning French *well* you will really become more thoroughly acquainted with your own language. If Dr. JOHNSON had known the French language, he could have committed scarcely any of those numerous blunders (relating to words from the French) which are contained in his Dictionary, and of which I will here give you a specimen. He has this passage : " RABBIT : a joint made by *paring* two pieces of wood, so that they wrap over one another." Then, the verb, he has thus. " TO RABBIT : to *pare* down two pieces of wood so as to fit one another." The Doctor meant, " to *make* them fit one another." But, to our point : The Doctor says, that TO RABBIT comes from the French verb RAB-
BATTRE, which means to *bate*, or *abate*, to *bring down*. So, says the Doctor, *to rabbit* comes from *rabbatre* ; for, the wood is *brought down* by the carpenter's tool !—
What ! Doctor ? to *bate*, *abate*,

the wood! This is far-fetched indeed. Now, if the Doctor had known French only tolerably well, he would have known that *RABOT* is a carpenter's *plane*; that *raboter* is to *plane* wood with a carpenter's *plane*; and that boards fitted together by means of the *plane*, and not by means of the saw, the chisel, or other tools, are boards *rabotés*, or, in English, *raboted*. How plain is all this! And how clear it is that we have here got a piece of nonsense in our language, because Dr. JOHNSON did not know French!

7. Having now spoken of the motives to the learning of French, I shall, in the next Letter, speak of the *way to go to work and how to proceed*, in order to accomplish the object. Before, however, I proceed further, let me explain to you the meaning of the numerical figures which I have used here, from 1 to 7. Each of the portions of writing, distinguished by these figures respectively, is called a *paragraph*; and, as you, in the

course of the letters that I am addressing to you, will find yourself frequently directed to look at parts of them other than the part which you are then reading, you will more quickly find the thing which you want, by being referred to the *paragraph*, than you would, if you were referred to the *page*.

8. The hope which I entertain of seeing you write, and of hearing you speak French correctly is, I am sure, equalled by the desire which you have not to disappoint that hope. My dear little son, I beg you to remember, that, to succeed in an undertaking like this requires great assiduity and perseverance; but, remember also, that nothing is justly gained without labour of some sort or other; and, bear constantly in mind, that, in proportion to your increase in knowledge and talent, will be the increase of the satisfaction of your affectionate father,

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Kensington, 17th June, 1824.

LETTER II.

*On the way of going to work and
of proceeding in the Learning
of French.*

MY DEAR RICHARD,

9. It is not sufficient that the thing we seek to gain is useful in its nature; nor is it sufficient, that, in addition to this, we are assiduous and persevering in the pursuit of it: we must go the right way to work, set out and go on in the right path; or our labour, if not wholly lost, will be, in great part at least, spent in vain.

10. Parents innumerable well know, that young people of good capacity frequently spend year after year in what is called *learning French*; and that, at the end of the time, they really know very little of the matter. Out of a thousand of those who are usually, at the schools, denominated "*French Scholars*," there are, perhaps, not twenty who ever become able to write a letter or to hold a conversation in French. How did it happen, then, that I, who had every disadvantage to make head

against; who began to study French in the woods of North America, in 1791; who crossed the Atlantic ocean twice between that year and 1793; how did it happen, that I, who had never had a master to assist me but one single month in 1792, should, in 1793, write and publish, in the French language, a Grammar for the teaching of French people English, which Grammar, first published at Philadelphia, found its way to France, and has long been, for the purpose for which it was intended, in general use throughout all the countries of Europe?

11. True, I was very assiduous, very persevering (as I trust, you will be), and I had also good natural capacity; but, my firm belief is, that, in these respects, I did not exceed any one of thousands upon thousands, who, after years of expense to their parents and of torment to themselves, give up the pursuit in disgust, from perceiving that they have really learned nothing that is worthy of being called French. Nor is this result at all surprising, when we come to look into the books called "*French Grammars*," where we find such a mass of confusion, that the wonder is, not that so few persons

learn French, but that it is ever learned by any one at all.

12. I found it necessary to make a sort of Grammar for myself; to write down the principles and rules as I went on; to pick my way along by means of the *Dictionary*; to get over the difficulties by mere dint of labour. When I afterwards came to teach the English language to French people in Philadelphia, I found that none of the Grammars then to be had, were of much use to me. I found them so defective, that I wrote down instructions and gave them to my scholars in manuscript. At the end of a few months, this became too troublesome; and these manuscript-instructions assumed the shape of a *Grammar* in print, the copyright of which I sold to Thomas Bradford, a Bookseller of Philadelphia, for a hundred dollars, or, twenty-two pounds, eleven shillings and sixpence; which Grammar, under the title of *Maître d'Anglois*, is, as I have just observed, now in general use all over Europe.

13. The great fault of all the French Grammars, that I have met with, is that which, as Mr Tull tells us, Lord Bacon found in

the books on farming and gardening; namely, that they contain no *principles*: or, in other words, that they give us *no reasons* for our doing that which they tell us we must do. Indeed, these Grammars are, as far as my observation has gone, little more than masses of *rules*, of *vocabularies*, and of *tables*; things heaped together, apparently, for the express purpose of loading the memory and of creating disgust. These Grammars take the scholar into the subject without any preparation; they give him no clear description, or account, of the thing which he is going to learn; their manner of going from one topic to another is so abrupt, that all is unconnected in the mind of the scholar; they seldom, or never, give him any *reason* for any thing that he is instructed to do; they never explain to him that which he does not understand by that which he does understand; and, in short, they are of very little use to either master or scholar.

14. In the Grammar, which I am now writing for you, I shall endeavour to make the undertaking as little wearisome as possible. But, even here, I should observe to you, that a foreign language is a thing not to be learned without

labour, and a great deal of labour, too. It is a valuable acquisition; and there must be value given for it. It is a thing to be purchased only with labour; and the greater part of that labour must be performed by the scholar.

15. I have to perform the double task of teaching you *Grammar*, and of teaching you French. If you knew your own language grammatically, the undertaking would be much easier for me and much easier for you; but, let it be remembered, that in proportion to the greatness of the difficulty is the merit which justice awards to success. I have adopted the epistolary form, that is, I write in the form of *Letters*, for the sake of *plainness*, and, at the same time, for the sake of obtaining and securing your *attention*. We are naturally more attentive to that which is addressed *to us*, than we are to that which reaches our ear or our eye as mere unpointed observation. You do not yet know what it is that grammarians call *impersonals*; but, in giving instructions, the impersonal mode of speaking must be less forcible as well as less clear than the personal. "*You must take care,*" is a very different thing from "*care must be taken;*" or, it has,

at any rate, a very different effect upon the reader.

16. The manner, in which I propose to proceed in the teaching of you, is this: First, I shall, in Letter III., explain to you what Grammar is, what is the meaning of the word. I shall, then, in Letter IV., teach you what are the different parts of speech, or sorts of words. I shall treat of the nature and use of each of these sorts of words, or parts of speech; and, at every stage, I shall show you, in the plainest manner that I am able, the difference between your own language and the French language: for, this it is that you want to learn; to be able to say in the latter that which you are able to say in the former. That part of Grammar, which distinguishes one part of speech from another, which treats of the relationship of words, and which shows how and under what circumstances, and for what purposes, they change their form; this part of Grammar is called *ETYMOLOGY*. When, therefore, I shall, in Letters from V. to XII., inclusive, have gone through the Etymology of all the parts of speech, taking care to keep constantly before you the difference between the French and English languages, I shall, in

Letter XIII., give you some *Exercises* in order to fix firmly in your memory the nature and properties of each of the parts of speech. I shall next go to the *Syntax*, or the putting of words into sentences. But, before I do this, I shall stop you a little to learn the *Genders of Nouns*, and the *Conjugations of Verbs*. To introduce this great mass of matter at an earlier period would cause such great interruptions, that your study of Etymology would be broken into parcels, separated by chasms much too wide. Yet this mass of matter must not be passed over: it must be encountered and mastered before you proceed to the *Syntax*. This matter will be the subject of Letter XIV.; and, then, from Letter XV. to Letter XXVII., both inclusive, I shall give you the *Syntax*; or, as I described it before, that part of Grammar, which teaches us how to put words into sentences. Here also I shall take the parts of speech one by one, from the Article to the Conjunction; and, at the end of my observations and rules relative to each, I shall give you an *EXERCISE*; that is to say, a list of sentences, each of which will contain some word, or words, bringing into practice the rules and instructions just given you.

These Exercises will consist of English sentences to be put into French; for, as to putting French into English you will do that pretty well by the time that you get to Letter XIII. To put the English into French will be no easy matter; but, then, I shall lead you along so gradually, the sentences will be so short and so simple at first, and, from the first exercise to the twentieth (for there will be twenty), I shall make the previous one so effectually smooth the way to its successor, that, I hope, you will find no difficulties that steady application will not quickly overcome. In the framing of these Exercises I have not (as most other grammarians have done) put *part of the French under the English*. In my Grammar (called the *MAÎTRE D'AN- GLOIS*) I did this in compliance with fashion. But, experience has taught me, that the best way is, to give the English only, to let the scholar put the whole of the French as well as he can, and then, that he may be able to see whether he have made good French or not, to give him a complete translation of each Exercise at the end of the Grammar. This is the method that I shall pursue. I shall avoid *NOTES* and every other thing calculated to draw off, or to

enfeeble, your attention. I shall not tease you with EXCEPTIONS beyond what *utility* demands. I shall not call you off from a rule to read a *note* of half a page on exceptions relating to words which you might, perhaps, never see in use four times in your life. I shall leave these things to those persons who are fond of curiosities; and shall be content to assist you in the acquiring of that which is *useful*. I shall, in the giving of my instructions, make use of the *plainest* language; I shall endeavour to express myself in the clearest manner; and shall avoid every thing which shall appear to me likely to bewilder you or to make you weary. In short, I shall talk to you in the most familiar manner; I shall give you *reasons* for doing that which I tell you ought to be done; I shall write you Letters that I hope you would not think very dull, though they were formed into a book merely to read through.

17. But, there is the *speaking of French*. It is something, and a great deal too, to be able to *read French*; it is more to be able to *translate it* into English; it is still more to be able to *translate English into French*: but, there is still the *speaking of French*, which is,

as to this matter, the great, general, practical, and desired talent. Mind, however, that, in the acquiring of this talent, this great accomplishment, you are got full *nine-tenths* of the way, when you have learned to translate (upon paper) English into French. I mean, of course, to translate *well* and with facility. When you have carried your acquisition thus far, there remains nothing but the *sound*, and it is quite surprising how quickly the *ear* and the *tongue* do their part of the business. When, however, we reflect, the reasons are plain enough. It is *sound* that is to be acquired; and where we, take the day through, can possibly *write* one word, we hear and utter thousands. Still, to learn the sound you must *hear* it. To acquire a proper pronunciation of French (or of any foreign language) is absolutely impossible without practice; without hearing others speak, and without speaking to those who are able to correct you when you pronounce badly. *Sounds* admit not of being described *upon paper*. I shall, under the head of PROSODY, in Letter III., prove to you that it is impossible for any human being to give written rules that can be of any use in teaching you how to pronounce Fre

words. But though, in order to learn to speak French, you must have the assistance of a *teacher*, or must live amongst, or be a good deal amongst, those who speak that language, still, as I said before, the task is *nine-tenths* performed when you have acquired all that the Grammar will teach you. But, it is not necessary for you to go through the Grammar before you *begin to learn to pronounce*; that is to say, if you have a *teacher*, or any one to instruct you in *reading*. You may, after you have got well into the Grammar, be learning to pronounce words at the same time that you are learning the principles of the language. How you are to proceed in doing this, what you are to read, and other particulars relative to this matter, you will find mentioned in Letter III.

18. The general error of those who attempt to learn French, is, that, the moment they have begun to study, they want to get to *reading* French books, to translating and to speaking. And this is very natural, because it seems like having actually gotten possession of part of the thing so anxiously sought after. But, this is going too fast: it is haste but not speed. The best way is to go patiently

through the Grammar as far as the end of Letter XIII. before you attempt to *read* or to *pronounce*, even if you have a teacher. Your manner of proceeding ought to be this: Read Letter III. ten times over, and then write it twice over. Go on thus to the end of Letter XIII. By the time that you have advanced thus far, which will be in about a month from the time that you begin, you will find that you have learned a great deal. You will begin to see your way through that, which, at the outset, appeared to be utterly impenetrable. You will, therefore, have courage to proceed with the remaining Letters in the same way, reading ten times and writing down twice. But, here, you will have *Exercises*. These, being merely English sentences for you to translate, need not be read, till you come to translate them. When you have read ten times and copied twice the Letter, for instance, on the Syntax of Articles, you will translate the Exercise in that Letter. Thus you will proceed to the end. Particular instructions relative to the manner of going on in translating you will find in Letter XVII., just before you begin this part of your labours.

19. After you have gone through

the whole of the rules and instructions, and have translated the whole of the Exercises, and have done this well, you will, of course, know how to *write French* tolerably well. Very easy will it be to learn to speak after this. But if you, too impatient to go thoroughly into the subjects of your Grammar, hasten on to reading and to speaking without knowing any thing of the principles of the language, you will, in all probability, never speak French much better than an English footman, or lady's maid, who has been for a while in France. The first and the main thing is the Grammar: that well learned, the rest is easy; but, that imperfectly learned, the remainder of your way is full of difficulty, and you never arrive at any thing approaching towards perfection. There are persons enough able to utter, or to put upon paper, sentences of broken French; to ask people how they do, to talk of the weather, to call for victuals and drink; but, this is not being a *French scholar*; and, I hope that nothing short of meriting this appellation will satisfy you. I shall slur nothing over. I know what were the difficulties the most troublesome to me. I remember the parts of the Grammar which were to me the most abstruse, and which it cost me the

most time to be able to understand. These parts, therefore, I shall take particular pains to make plain and easy to you. In short, on my part, no effort shall be wanting; and, let me hope, that none will be wanting on yours.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S REPORT.

THE readers of the Register will remember *how many, many years*, I stood alone in crying out against *calling the thing poor-rates*. Pray, my friends, remember these efforts of mine, while you read the following Report, which I beg you to read, preparatory to the *pretty exposure* that I will make of the whole of this Lord-John affair.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the practice which prevails in some parts of the Country, of paying the Wages of Labour out

of the Poor Rates, and to consider whether any, and what Measures can be carried into execution, for the purpose of altering that practice, and to report their Observations thereupon to The House;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined into the Matter to them referred; and have agreed upon the following REPORT:

FROM the evidence, and other information collected by Your Committee, it appears that, in some districts of the country, able-bodied labourers are sent round to the farmers, and receive a part, and in some instances the whole of their subsistence from the parish, while working upon the land of individuals. This practice was, doubtless, introduced at first as a means of employing the surplus labourers of a parish; but by an abuse, which is almost inevitable, it has been converted into a means of obliging the parish to pay for labour, which ought to have been hired and paid for

by private persons. This abuse frequently follows immediately the practice of sending the unemployed labourers upon the farms in the parish. The farmer, finding himself charged for a greater quantity of labour than he requires, naturally endeavours to economize, by discharging those labourers of whom he has the least need, and relying upon the supply furnished by the parish for work, hitherto performed entirely at his own cost. An instance has been quoted, of a farmer's team standing still, because the farmer had not received the number of roundsmen he expected. Thus the evil of this practice augments itself; and the steady hard-working labourer, employed by agreement with his master, is converted into the degraded and inefficient pensioner of the parish.

In other parts of the country this practice has been carried to a very great extent, for the sake of diminishing the income of the clergyman of the parish, and paying for the expenses of one class of

men out of the revenue of another. In the parish of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, it appears, that the wages of labour were reduced in this manner to sixpence a day; and a clergyman of a neighbouring parish has been threatened with the adoption of a similar practice.

This practice is the natural result of another, which is far more common, namely, that of paying an allowance to labourers for the maintenance of their children. In some counties, as in Bedfordshire, this payment usually begins when the labourer has a single child, wages being kept so low, that it is utterly impossible for him to support a wife and child without parish assistance.

The evils which follow from the system above described, may be thus enumerated :—

1st.—The employer does not obtain efficient labour from the labourer whom he hires. In parts of Norfolk, for instance, a labourer is quite certain of obtain-

ing an allowance from the parish, sufficient to support his family; it consequently becomes a matter of indifference to him, whether he earns a small sum, or a large one. It is obvious, indeed, that a disinclination to work must be the consequence of so vicious a system. He, whose subsistence is secure without work, and who cannot obtain more than a mere sufficiency by the hardest work, will naturally be an idle and careless labourer. Frequently the work done by four or five such labourers, does not amount to what might easily be performed by a single labourer working at task-work. Instances of this fact are to be found in the evidence, and in the statements of all persons conversant with the subject.

2dly.—Persons who have no need of farm-labour are obliged to contribute to the payment of work done for others. This must be the case wherever the labourers necessarily employed by the farmers receive from the parish any part of the wages which, if

not so paid, would be paid by the farmers themselves.

3dly.—A surplus population is encouraged; men who receive but a small pittance know that they have only to marry, and that pittance will be augmented in proportion to the number of their children. Hence the supply of labour is by no means regulated by the demand, and parishes are burdened with thirty, forty, and fifty labourers, for whom they can find no employment, and who serve to depress the situation of all their fellow-labourers in the same parish. An intelligent witness, who is much in the habit of employing labourers, states, that when complaining of their allowance, they frequently say to him, “ We will marry, and you must maintain us.”

4thly.—By far the worst consequence of the system is, the degradation of the character of the labouring class.

There are but two motives by which men are induced to work: the one, the hope of improving

the condition of themselves and their families; the other, the fear of punishment. The one is the principle of free labour, the other the principle of slave labour. The one produces industry, frugality, sobriety, family affection, and puts the labouring class in a friendly relation with the rest of the community; the other causes, as certainly, idleness, imprudence, vice, dissension, and places the master and the labourer in a perpetual state of jealousy and mistrust. Unfortunately, it is the tendency of the system of which we speak, to supersede the former of these principles, and introduce the latter. Subsistence is secured to all; to the idle as well as the industrious; to the profligate as well as the sober; and, as far as human interests are concerned, all inducement to obtain a good character is taken away. The effects have corresponded with the cause. Able-bodied men are found slovenly at their work, and dissolute in their hours of relaxation; a father is negligent of his children;

the children do not think it necessary to contribute to the support of their parents; the employers and the employed are engaged in perpetual quarrels, and the pauper, always relieved, is always discontented; crime advances with increasing boldness, and the parts of the country where this system prevails are, in spite of our gaols and our laws, filled with poachers and thieves.

The evil of this state of things has often induced individuals to desire further means of punishing labourers who refuse or neglect to work, and the Legislature has sometimes listened with favour to such proposals; but we are persuaded, that any attempt to make the penalties of this kind more efficacious, would either be so repugnant to the national character as to be totally inoperative, or, if acted upon, would tend still further to degrade the labouring classes of the kingdom.

The effects of this system very clearly show the mistake of imagining that indiscriminate relief is

the best method of providing for the happiness of the labouring classes. Employers, burdened with the support of a surplus population, endeavour to reduce the wages of labour to the lowest possible price. Hence, where the system to which we allude has gained ground, the labourers are found to live chiefly on bread, or even potatoes, scarcely ever tasting meat or beer, or being able even to buy milk; while in other parts of the country, where high wages are still prevalent, the food and whole manner of living of the labourer are on a greatly better scale. This difference is, doubtless, to be attributed to the excess of population in particular parts of the country; but that excess is in great part to be attributed to the mal-administration of the poor laws during the latter years of the late war.

Without assigning any precise period when the system of paying part of the wages of labour out of the poor-rate commenced, we are of opinion, that although perhaps

it began earlier in some districts, it has generally been introduced during the great fluctuation of the price of provisions which have occurred in the last thirty years. In the year 1795, especially, a year of scarcity, parishes, finding that employers could not afford to pay their labourers a sufficient sum to support their families, even on the most stinted scale, added a contribution out of the poor-rate to healthy labourers in full employment.

We are happy to be able to say, that the evil of which we complain is partial, and that many counties in England are nearly, if not totally, exempt from the grievance. In Northumberland, wages are twelve shillings a week; and labourers, having families, do not usually receive assistance from the poor-rate. In Cumberland, wages vary from twelve shillings to fifteen shillings a week, and the report is equally satisfactory. In Lincolnshire, the wages are generally twelve shillings per week, and the labourers live in

comfort and independence. At Wigan, in Lancashire, wages are seven or eight shillings a week, and relief is afforded to a man with three children; in the division of Oldham, in the same county, a great manufacturing district, wages are from twelve shillings to eighteen shillings a week, and no such practice is known. In Yorkshire, wages are generally twelve shillings a week; but in some parts of that extensive county, the practice of giving married labourers assistance from the parish appears very prevalent. In Staffordshire, wages are about ten shillings; and labourers, having families, only occasionally receive relief from the poor-rate. In the divisions of Oswaldslow, in the county of Worcester, the practice of paying part of the wages of labour out of the poor-rate, has been entirely put a stop to by the vigilance of the Magistrates. If we turn to the midland, southern, and western parts of the country, we find a great variety in the rate of wages. In the Wingham divi-

sion, in Kent alone, it appears, that the lowest wages paid were, in one parish, sixpence; in four, eight-pence; in eleven, one shilling and sixpence; in four, two shillings; and, in the greater number, one shilling a day. In Suffolk, Sussex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, the plan of paying wages out of the poor-rate, has been carried to the greatest extent. Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, and Devonshire, are likewise afflicted by it. In some of these counties wages are eight shillings or nine shillings; in others, five shillings; and in some parts they have been and are so low as three shillings a week for a single man; four shillings and sixpence for a man and his wife.

A great number of Returns on this subject have been collected, of which an Abstract, when made, will be presented to your Honourable House.

With respect to the remedy for the evils pointed out, it is obvious to remark, that a great, if not the

greater part, arises from the maladministration of the laws. Yet when this remark is made, it does not appear how, under the present system, the laws which regard the poor should be otherwise than ill administered. Where no select vestry or assistant overseer has been appointed, the poor are consigned to the care of a person named only for one year, and in general anxious chiefly to get rid of his office with as little trouble to himself as possible; or, if he endeavours, in spite of clamour and vexation, to improve the practice, his designs are liable to be overset by the orders of Magistrates, who, with excellent intentions, are often not conversant with the details of the management of the parish in whose concerns they interfere.

The great object to be aimed at, is, if possible, to separate the maintenance of the unemployed from the wages of the employed labourer; to divide two classes, which have been confounded; to leave the employed labourer in

possession of wages sufficient to maintain his family, and to oblige the rest to work for the parish in the way most likely to prevent idleness.

In order to effect the purpose of separating the wages of employed labourers from the poor-rate, it appears to us, that much might be done by affording to appellants against the yearly accounts, the easiest remedy of which the law admits. The Act of 50 Geo. 3. c. 49. directs, that the yearly accounts, to be made out according to previous Acts of Parliament, shall be submitted to two or more Justices, at a special sessions; and the Act empowers the Justices "if they shall so think fit," to examine into the matter of every such account, and to "disallow and strike out of every such account, all such charges and payments as they shall deem to be unfounded, and to reduce such as they shall deem exorbitant; and they are to specify the cause for which any charge is disallowed or reduced."

Notwithstanding this provision, it appears, that at present, even when a complaint is made, that the sums levied on the parish have not been applied according to the intention of the law; a practice has, in some places prevailed, of directing the complainant to appeal to the quarter sessions. This proceeding entails the employment of counsel, and an expense both of money and time, which is both unnecessary and oppressive. There is some ambiguity certainly in the word "unfounded" contained in the Act just quoted; but there cannot well exist a doubt that it is intended to apply to charges or payments which do not come within the scope and intention of the poor laws.

On this, and on almost every part of the subject, we may observe, that if the payers of the rates do not complain, and thereby enable the neighbouring Justices to execute the law at present existing, it is needless to attempt, by any new Act, to prevent abuses permitted or connived at by those

who have the clearest interest in repressing them. Above all, the farmers themselves ought to perceive, that any practice which tends to degrade the character of the labourer, tends, in the same degree, to diminish the value of his labour, and to render agricultural property less secure, and less desirable.

By the Act of the 43d of Elizabeth, it is ordered, that the "Churchwardens and Overseers" shall take order, from time to time, with the consent of two or more Justices, for setting to work the children of all such who shall not be thought able to keep and maintain their children. This provision, while it clearly shows that the framers of that Act never had it in contemplation to raise a fund for the support of all the children of all labourers, affords the means of remedying, in some degree, the existing evil of adding to the wages of labour from the poor-rate. Wherever, from disinclination to work, parents earn less than they might do, in order to draw from

the parish fund, it might be found highly useful that the parish officers, with the consent of the Magistrates, should, instead of giving money to the parents, set to work their children, who would, at the same time, be removed from the example of idle or dissolute parents. But this remedy must be used with caution, and might be inexpedient, if applied in cases where the best labourers, with their utmost exertions, cannot earn sufficient to bring up their children without parish assistance.

According to the system at present pursued in many counties, a scale of allowance is drawn up by the Magistrates, fixing, in money, the sums which a labourer is to receive, in proportion to the size of his family, and the current price of flour or meal. On this allowance, whether idle or industrious, the labourer relies as a right; and when he receives less, he makes an angry appeal to a Magistrate, not as a petitioner for charity, but as a claimant for justice. Without questioning the fitness of the scale

upon which these tables have been framed, we cannot but regret that the Magistrates should promulgate general regulations, the obvious tendency of which is, to reduce the rate of wages, and create dissatisfaction between the labourer and his employer.

It has been thrown out, that the practice of giving relief to able-bodied labourers on account of their impotent children, ought to be positively forbidden by legislative enactment. Your Committee are not prepared to go this length ; but they venture to suggest, that where wages have been reduced, with a view to supply the deficiency from the parish rates, relief might be refused to any person actually in the employment of an individual. The consequence might certainly be to throw, at first, some married labourers entirely upon the parish, but in a short time it is probable, a more wholesome system of paying the wages of labour would be permanently adopted.

Much good has been effected in

some parts of the country, by the adoption of what has been called the Cropedy or Oundle plan, or labour rate ; and a bill has been introduced into the House, for giving to such a plan, adopted under certain regulations, the force of law. It appears to us quite impossible to frame any Act on this subject which shall meet every case, but a general sanction might be extremely beneficial ; and the following form, which has been suggested, appears as unexceptionable as any. Indeed it is very similar to one contained in a bill brought into the House in an early part of the Session:—

“ The parishioners in vestry shall, if they think fit, draw up rules and regulations for the maintenance of the old and impotent and other poor unable to work, as also for the employment of the able poor ; and the same, signed or agreed to by a majority in value, shall be presented to the Justices, to be by them amended, approved or rejected, or sent back for altera-

“ tions, and when adjusted to the
 “ satisfaction of the Justices and
 “ parishioners, to be parochial
 “ law for one year.”

With respect to the second object, the mode of finding employment for those who profess themselves unable to obtain it, it appears to Your Committee, that the parish should, if it be possible, provide them with labour less acceptable in its nature than ordinary labour, and at lower wages than the average rate of the neighbourhood. Your Committee can add, that this method has been found practically beneficial in all places where it has been carried into effect.

It must never be forgotten, in considering this subject, that the evils produced by the poor laws are different in different places; that all the good effects hitherto produced have been accomplished by improved management; and that, if those effects have not been more general, it is because the management of the poor has in the greater part of the country improved very little.

For the purpose of hastening and ensuring such improvement, Your Committee feel inclined to recommend to more general adoption the appointment of select vestries, and of assistant overseers receiving a salary. The greatest evils arise from intrusting a business, so complicated, to inexperienced and inefficient officers; and much benefit has been produced by taking advantage of the provisions of the 59 Geo. III. c. 12. on this subject. The greatest amendment may likewise be made by a judicious attention to that part of the Act, wherein a select vestry is required to “ inquire into and determine upon
 “ the proper objects of relief, and
 “ the nature and amount of the
 “ relief to be given: and in each
 “ case shall take into consideration the character and conduct
 “ of the poor person to be relieved, and shall be at liberty
 “ to distinguish, in the relief to be granted, between the deserving
 “ and the idle, extravagant or profligate poor.”

In a bill introduced into the House in an early part of the session, there is a clause, imposing on the quarter sessions the duty of controlling the parish accounts, which are ordered to be laid before them, and enabling them to appoint an examiner, to look into the expenditure of each parish. Whether, in the shape in which it at present stands, this provision is fit to be adopted, we will not decide; but, in the opinion of many persons, it might be useful that the quarter sessions should appoint an inspector of parish accounts, whose duty it should be to report to the Magistrates the state of the poor, and to point out any flagrant instance of negligence or abuse. A more regular and distinct method of keeping the parish accounts might likewise prove highly advantageous.

At the same time we cannot too strongly express our opinion, that, even as the law at present stands, much might be done by the vigilant and enlightened attention of the Magistrates. If they would

point out to the farmers the mischievous consequences of placing their labourers upon the public fund; if they would discountenance the abuses which prevail, and give every support to those who endeavour to reform the present system, there can be no doubt that great good might be effected. The farmers themselves have adopted it unwillingly, and must be fully aware of its mischievous effects. The distress which has so long restrained the application of agricultural capital is now happily disappearing, and there never was a more favourable moment for reforming an abuse, which in very few places is as yet of thirty years growth. Let the Magistrates, and, generally, all charged with the administration of the poor laws, observe, that if these laws have been retained, with the humane purpose of preserving honest indigence from starving, and remedying any sudden want of employment, yet, that if misapplied, they may become a greater evil to the country than any partial misfortune, or temporary calamity, could inflict.

4 June 1824.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 17th July.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	60	7	
Rye	39	11	
Barley	34	4	
Oats	27	4	
Beans	38	4	
Peas	39	5	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 17th July.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 4,894 for 14,928	16	8	Average, 61	0	
Barley... 301.....	511	0	6.....	33	11
Oats.. 17,373....	23,706	15	8.....	27	3
Rye.... 26....	51	10	5.....	39	7
Beans .. 1,484....	2,753	15	6.....	37	1
Peas.... 221....	420	1	7.....	38	0

Friday, July 23.—The arrivals of most kinds of Grain this week are moderate. The continuance of favourable weather keep our market very dull, and Wheat is reported lower than Monday. Barley finds buyers slowly at last quotations. Beans are again cheaper. Peas are unaltered. The Oat trade is very limited at present, and sales cannot be effected without submitting to less prices than Monday.

Monday, July 26.—There was a moderate quantity of all descriptions of Corn last week, and a

large supply of Flour. This morning the fresh arrivals of all sorts of Corn are not considerable. The weather continues very favourable for ripening the crops, and our Millers are so indisposed to make purchases, that the Wheat trade is again very heavy to-day, and the prices only of the best parcels of last year's growth are nearly maintained, but all other qualities are 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower than this day se'nnight. The decline in Old Wheat is also 2s. to 3s. per qr.

Barley sells heavily, and the prices of last week are not maintained. Beans find very few buyers, and are again reduced 1s. per qr. Peas of both kinds sell heavily, and are 2s. per qr. lower. The two first averages for regulating importation, being above the mark for a general opening of the ports for Oats, has panic-struck our buyers, and the factors are anxious to sell at a further reduction of 1s. per qr., and very little progress can be made. The Flour trade continues very dull.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	56s. to 66s.
— white, (old)	64s. — 74s.
— red, (new)	40s. — 46s.
— fine	47s. — 54s.
— superfine	61s. — 62s.
— white, (new)	45s. — 48s.
— fine	50s. — 58s.
— superfine	64s. — 68s.
Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds	50s. — 55s.
— North Country	46s. — 50s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From July 17 to July 24, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....
Aldbrough	354	.....	8	30	15	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arundel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	681	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	160	.....	.....	3945	25	12
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chichester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Dundee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	312	60	290	.....	214	1075
Harwich	301	.....	.....	.....	24	320
Leigh	605	.....	.....	40	25	60
Maldon	698	.....	100	.....	227	1445
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Gainsborough .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	90
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	1650	.....	220
Inverness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich	80	70	534	.....	.....	350
Kent	1038	40	70	430	229	830
Louth	15	.....	.....	470	.....	.....
Lynn	322	.....	1010	1194	132	168
Newhaven .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoreham .....	.....	220	.....	7	.....	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
Southwold	306	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Weymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisbeach	50	.....	250	615	.....	.....
Woodbridge	513	10	.....	92	7	335
Yarmouth .....	.....	.....	1970	285	.....	2760
Cork .....	.....	480	.....	8	.....	.....
Galway .....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	8	.....	1530	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	2475	.....	60 b
Total	4754	898	4232	14452	968	7948 60 b

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, —; Pease, 284; Tares, —; Linseed, 830; Rapeseed, —;

Brank, —; Mustard, 195; Hemp, —; and Seeds, — quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Monday, July 26.—The Seed Trade presents the same lifeless aspect as before so frequently reported. A few small parcels of New Rapeseed have appeared, and though not well grown, have commanded from 23*l.* to 25*l.* per last.

Linseed Oil Cake, 10*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per 1000.

Foreign ditto, 5*l.* per ton.

Rape Cake, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

Monday, July 26.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 4858 firkins of Butter, and 2886 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports 5856 casks of Butter.

City, 28th July, 1824.

BACON.

The consumption has been pretty considerable during the late warm weather; but the price, notwithstanding, continues to decline. There is a good deal of indifferent quality, besides a great quantity of Pork in casks, which the holders are very anxious to get rid of.—Landed, 52*s.* to 54*s.*

BUTTER.

The great plentitude of Dutch as well as of English keeps the trade from running headlong into time-bargains for Irish, which will probably make their loss upon the ensuing season less than it would have been. If the Cheesemongers refrain from buying of the *merchants* and *agents*, the latter will very soon be rendered incapable of doing mischief.—On Board: Carlow, 78*s.*—Waterford, 70*s.* to 72*s.* Landed: Dutch, 70*s.* to 72*s.*

CHEESE.

There has not been any *buying beforehand* on the part of the trade; so that the great advance which has taken place in every kind of Cheese, may be fairly ascribed to the scantiness of the stocks.—Cheshire, 78*s.* to 90*s.*—Derby, 70*s.* to 76*s.*—Double Gloucester, 68*s.* to 74*s.*—Single, 46*s.* to 62*s.*—Somerset, 82*s.* to 92*s.*

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4*lb.* Loaf is stated at 10½*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 26.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Beef	3	8	to	4 4
Mutton.....	3	6	—	4 2
Veal.....	4	6	—	5 4
Pork.....	4	0	—	5 0
Lamb	4	8	—	5 8

Beasts ... 2,179 | Sheep ... 26,200
Calves 310 | Pigs 220

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Beef.....	2	8	to	3 8
Mutton.....	3	0	—	4 0
Veal.....	3	0	—	5 0
Pork.....	3	0	—	5 0
Lamb.....	3	4	—	5 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Beef.....	2	6	to	3 10
Mutton.....	3	0	—	3 10
Veal.....	3	0	—	5 0
Pork.....	3	0	—	5 0
Lamb.....	4	0	—	5 4

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

Ware.....	£4 10 to 5 10
Middlings..	2 10 — 3 0
Chats	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£4 0 to 5 10
Middlings ..	2 0 — 3 0
Chats.....	1 10 — 2 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 80s. to 120s.

Straw... 50s. to 58s.

Clover 100s. to 135s.

St. James's.—Hay..... 80s. to 140s.

Straw... 51s. to 66s.

Clover.. 90s. to 140s.

Whitechapel. Hay .. 90s. to 130s.

Straw. 48s. to 56s.

Clover.. 105 to 147s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	52	66	0	36	40	0	26	30	0	38	42	0	0	0	0
Banbury	54	68	0	33	38	0	23	29	0	36	48	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	48	64	0	32	35	0	25	28	0	40	45	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	58	64	0	30	0	0	20	24	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	52	68	0	33	38	0	28	32	0	32	42	0	34	33	0
Derby	54	66	0	34	40	0	26	31	0	42	48	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	58	70	0	29	30	0	26	32	0	38	47	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	52	74	0	25	30	0	22	28	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	62	80	0	28	0	0	24	24	4	48	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford	52	70	0	34	38	0	24	33	0	40	48	0	0	0	0
Henley	54	78	0	35	38	0	25	32	0	38	46	0	36	41	0
Horncastle.....	50	58	0	20	26	0	17	23	0	34	36	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	46	66	0	30	35	0	25	31	0	38	45	0	0	0	0
Lewes	56	65	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn	46	58	0	28	30	0	21	25	0	36	37	0	0	0	0
Newbury	50	76	0	30	35	0	25	30	0	41	47	0	38	40	0
Newcastle	48	70	0	30	36	0	24	30	0	37	42	0	38	44	0
Northampton....	55	60	0	34	35	0	24	27	0	39	41	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	60	0	0	36	0	0	25	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	48	72	0	27	37	0	20	30	0	34	43	0	32	43	0
Stamford.....	50	60	0	33	34	0	23	28	0	40	43	0	0	0	0
Swansea	63	0	0	36	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	64	0	0	39	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	50	70	0	35	37	0	27	31	0	40	43	0	40	0	0
Warminster.....	42	66	0	25	35	0	28	32	0	46	52	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	50	76	0	30	35	0	25	30	0	41	47	0	38	40	0
Yarmouth.....	46	56	0	30	33	0	24	27	0	36	38	0	36	38	0
Dalkeith*	25	33	0	22	27	0	22	27	0	22	25	0	22	25	0
Haddington*....	24	33	0	25	32	6	21	25	0	21	25	0	21	25	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, July 20.—The weather having continued highly favourable for both the hay harvest (which is a very good one) and all the growing crops throughout the week past, Wheat, Oats, and each kind of Grain, &c. were sold at declining prices during that period. This day's market, although well attended, was not productive of much business, and Wheats may be noted 6d. to 8d. per 70 lbs.; Oats 4d. to 5d. per 45 lbs.; Malt 3d. to 4d. per 9 gallons; Beans and Peas each 2s. per quarter; and Flour and Oatmeal 4s. per sack below the prices of last Tuesday.

uesday.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.				OATS, per 45lbs.				FLOUR, per 280lbs.			
	s.	d.	s. d.		s.	d.	s. d.		s.	d.	s. d.
English	8	0	to 10 0	English	3	6—	3 9	English	45	0—	48 0
Scotch	8	0—	10 0	Scotch	3	6—	3 9	Irish per			
Welsh	8	0—	10 0	Welsh	3	6—	3 9	280lbs.	44	0—	45 0
Irish ..	6	9—	9 3	Irish	3	0—	3 4	OATMEAL, 240lbs.			
Foreign	0	0—	0 0	BEANS, per qr.				English	30	0—	33 0
BARLEY, per 60lbs.				English	40	0—	43 0	Scotch	30	0—	33 0
English	5	0—	5 3	Scotch	38	0—	40 0	Irish	24	0—	30 0
Scotch	4	4—	5 0	Irish	38	0—	40 0	INDIAN CORN per			
Welsh	4	4—	5 0	Dutch	38	0—	40 0	quar.	36	0—	38 0
Irish	4	4—	5 0	P ASE, per qr.				RAPE SEED, per			
MALT.				Boiling	40	0—	44 0	last £22.			
Per 9 gal.	8	0—	8 6	Grey	30	0—	32 0				

Imported into Liverpool from the 13th to the 19th July 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,546; and Malt, 295 quarters. Flour, 441 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 140 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,499 barrels.

Norwich, July 24.—In consequence of the Merchants being deprived of the use of St. Andrew's Hall, where the market is always held, a part of them assembled at the Rotunda in Finch's Gardens, and the other part on the plain near the Hall, where great difficulty was experienced by those having their Corn to sell in finding their usual customers, and many were not able to sell at all. Wheat fetched from 50s. to 57s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; and Oats, 26s. to 31s. per qr.

Bristol, July 24.—The business doing here in Corn, &c. is very limited, and those few sales that were made may be considered at about the following rates:—Best Wheat, from 8s. to 8s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 7s.; Barley, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, July 22.—The weather here during nearly the last fortnight has been as fine as we ever remember, and the dulness in the Corn and Flour trades almost as great. The hay-harvest goes on exceedingly well, and the crops are abundantly good. The Corn crops, generally, are equally promising. The market is in consequence greatly depressed, and prices are lowering, yet the supply of fine Wheat is short. Flour has fallen 2d. per 14 lbs. Business throughout the market is very limited.—Wheat, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; and Oats, 28s. to 30s. per quarter; Beans, 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per ten score; Peas, 40s. to 48s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 50s. to 52s.; Second ditto, 46s. to 47s. per sack.

Ipswich, July 24.—Our supply to-day was very short of all Grain, and prices were rather lower, as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 62s.; Barley, 30s. to 33s.; and Beans, 35s. to 37s. per qr.

Wakefield, July 23.—The arrival of Grain this week, with the exception of Wheat, is only very small, and of this article we have a good supply. There is very little of fine quality in the market, such meets with buyers at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter from the rates of last

week, whilst inferior descriptions must be noted 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower, and only the fresh samples meet with the least attention. Oats are not saleable at more than 14d. per stone, and Shelling 35s. per load. Beans continue to decline, and very few sales to be made. No alteration in Malt or Rapeseed.—Wheat, new and old, 52s. to 68s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 44s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 14d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 35s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 46s. to 48s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended July 17, 1824.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	62	7	35	10	28	6
Essex	63	2	35	3	28	3
Kent.....	62	11	36	5	27	8
Sussex.....	59	0	36	0	26	10
Suffolk.....	57	6	32	9	26	9
Cambridgeshire.....	56	9	32	0	21	3
Norfolk	57	7	32	3	23	9
Lincolnshire	60	5	32	1	25	1
Yorkshire	62	0	30	6	24	0
Durham	67	0	0	0	32	11
Northumberland	60	3	38	5	30	4
Cumberland	61	6	40	10	33	3
Westmoreland	59	2	40	0	30	8
Lancashire	64	8	33	10	29	0
Cheshire	67	3	0	0	30	0
Gloucestershire.....	62	0	30	10	26	4
Somersetshire	64	6	33	11	22	10
Monmouthshire	65	1	0	0	0	0
Devonshire.....	67	5	34	4	24	0
Cornwall.....	60	3	37	11	26	8
Dorsetshire	60	2	30	10	28	0
Hampshire	59	6	33	3	26	8
North Wales	70	10	43	9	27	8
South Wales ...	62	8	37	11	23	6

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended July 17.

Wheat..33,985 qrs.	Barley.. 2,631 qrs.	Beans....2,603 qrs.
Rye..... 621 qrs.	Oats....20,138 qrs.	Peas.....246 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, July 24.—The supply of Cattle was pretty good here to-day; a great deal of business was transacted, but at lower prices than have been submitted to for some time past. Fat Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s., and Mutton, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per stone of 14 lbs. Lamb, 15s. to 21s. per head.

Horncastle, July 24.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, June 22.—Beef, from 5½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 4½d. to 5d. per lb., sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was a good show of Cattle, which met with dull sale; there was a fair supply of Sheep and Lambs; the former sold readily, but there was a heavy sale for Lambs. Prices much the same.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 10d.; and Lamb, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, July 26.—Our accounts continue much the same, that the strong bines are growing, and begin to show for burr; but the weak and backward bines, of which there are one third, make but little progress. Duty estimated at 140,000l. to 145,000l. Nothing doing: prices nominal.

Maidstone, July 22.—The fine weather this last week has been much in favour of the Hops, and the grounds where the bine is strong begin to show for fruit, and look very kindly; the latter bines do not certainly get so fast forward. In the Weald of Kent we hear they are turning yellow; should the weather continue fine we expect

our growth, as to quality, will be particularly good, as there are no extra bines, and they have been uniformly throughout the season free from vermin. Duty to 140,000l.

Worcester, July 21.—The accounts from the plantation state that the plant continues to grow rapidly, and the improvement in its appearance is very visible, though there is some increase of flies. Our duty stands at 14,000l. The duty of the kingdom was laid in the Borough yesterday at 140,000l., the accounts not being so favourable as those of Monday.

COAL MARKET, July 23.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
30½ Newcastle	21½	31s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.
7 Sunderland	6	31s. 6d.—40s. 0d.